ened ruins of the old Almshouse still stand, a disgraceful monument of the inefficiency and want of energy on the part of the reform Common Council, and while the city treasury is paying tens of thousands of dollars for rents, which might have been saved, if proper measures had been taken in January for the prompt and rapid re-erection of the buildings burned. The tardy action of Mr. Reformer Tucker, in this matter alone, will cost the city treasury fifty times more than all he will ever save by screwing down appropriations for public celebrations a few hundred dollars, and turning up his nose at liberal festivals, upon such occasions as the birthscrewing down appropriations for public celebrations a few hundred dollars, and turning up his nose at liberal festivals, upon such occasions as the birthday of Washington and the Fourth of July. Ten times more is lost to the city daily, by his neglect et his matter, than he will ever save by refusing to employ a carriage when engaged in public business. Alderman Tucker is unquestionably a good man, but we are free to say he is entirely unfitted for the transaction of public business, which he is also occurred to conduct on the "penny wise and pound foolish" system. It will thus be perceived that he has projected no wonderful measures of city reform as yet.

Next we come to the vigilant "gentleman from the Ninth,"—a "reformer" of the first water—a temperance man of the strictest sect—one who boasts of his ability to see through mill-stones, and to discover foxes' tails all around the seats of the democratic members and under the cont tails of some of the whigs. What great projects of "reform" have signalized his six month's labor? It is said he is going to reform all the drunkards in the Minth ward by putting them on short fodder; but that he has projected, or introduced to the Common Oouncil, any measure for the relief or protection of the tax-payers of the city, we presume he will hot himself pretend. As a member of the Committee on Salaries and Offices, he recommended the creation of a sinecure situation called assistant mesenger, with a salary of \$500 a year, an office about as accessary as a fifth wheel to a coach. That is the amount of all his achievements in the way of "reform."

Now we come to the modest and unpretending reformer of the Tenth, Alderman Trowbridge. He

"reform."

Now we come to the modest and unpretending reformer of the Tenth, Alderman Trowbridge. He is, undoubtedly, a man without guile; but what has be done for "reform?" That is what we would like to know. As Chairman of the Committee on Markets, he made a report upon a quarrel between the superintendent and a butcher named Devoe, which led to the publication of a pamphlet, which led the Alderman of the Nineteenth ward to introduce a project for market reform, which would be vastly important for the city if the "reform" majority would embrace the idea and carry it out. But we far the whigh humbug "reformers" will never suffer real "reform" to be consummated, if introduced by a democrat.

real "reform" to be consummated, if introduced by a democrat.

Next in order is Mr. Whig-Reformer Boardman, of the Eleventh ward. What has he done towards reforming the enormous abuses in our city government, which were so loudly prated about last November? As chairman of the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, he has introduced and carried through the Board of Aldermen a report and resolution, to permit the owners of property between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, to erect a long pier on private property, which, if consummated, will prevent a public pier from ever being built at the loot of Fourteenth street. Mr. Boardman is a decided whig politician, but was supported by the "reformers," and is therefore committed to "reform" measures when any shall be introduced. He is one of the fairest and most honorable members of the Board, and possesses a better idea of city affairs than any one of the Peter Cooper "reformers" who occupy aldermanic chairs. He is a man of intelligence and good sense—of liberal and enlarged views—of political shrewdness, and endorses none of the narrow contracted ideas that emanate from Messrs. Blunt, Mott, Lord and Chauncey. And yet we contracted ideas that emanate from messrs of narrow contracted ideas that emanate from alcou-Blunt, Mott, Lord and Chauncey. And yet we con-tend that even he has introduced no measures of

tend that even he has introduced no measures of practical reform as yet.

Mr. Whig Reformer Wakeman, of the Twelfth ward, now comes up. His "reform" efforts have been confined to procuring the repeal of the ordinance regulating the appointment of inspectors of weights and measures, so as to turn out of place the present democratic incumbents and give the appointment of their successors to the Common Council, contrary to the charter, which denies that body the privilege of performing any executive duties. He has also projected a scheme to take the appointment of health wardens from the City Inspector, and confer the power of the appointment upon the Common Council; but this political coup of that is not yet consummated. But we have heard of nothing moved by Alderman Wakeman, as yet, for the relief of the outraged tax-payers—nothing that looks towards a reduction of the expenses of

The Referre Comment Comment. The Result of Market States.

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The sixth mentity section of the "Beform Comment of the Period and probably does not contemplate figuring very extensively as a "reformer." He was chairman of
the committee of arrangements to celebrate Washington's birth day, upon which occasion he proved
essentially "human," and favored a liberal expenditure; but Mr. Comptroller Flagg served him and
his colleagues a mean trick, in auditing the bills of
expenditure, for which that functionary has yet to
answer, if there is energy enough in the Common
Council to maintain their own rights and protect
themselves from the usurpation of the Finance Department.

themselves from the usurpation of the Finance Department.

We now come to the consideration of the labors of Reformer Mott, of the Twenty-first ward—not inappropriately styled the Ajax of "reform." Mr. Mott is a zealous disciple of the Peter Cooper Committee, and the only man in the Board, of that school, who has really attempted to do acything towards achieving those great and glorious reformations promised to the people, in "reform" election-eering documents. Mr. Mott, immediately upon the organization of the Common Council, perceived the absurdity of the amended charter, and comprehended the impossibility of obtaining any "reform" from its practical operation. Like a sensible man, he forthwith introduced a resolution to apply to the Legislature of the State for the immediate and unconditional repeal of that ridiculous abortion of his "reform" brethren. This was a real "reform" measure, but it was voted down, and Brother Mott was overhauled by Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, severely lectured, and duly instructed never to make any important move without first consulting his committee. Mr. Mott also introduced the ordinance to prevent cattle driving in the streets, which Reformer Lord has neglected to renort. Various athas neclected to renort. are overhanded by Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, severely electured, and duly instructed never to make any temportant move without first consulting his committee. Mr. Mott also introduced the ordinance to prove the action of prevent cattle driving in the streets, which Reformer Lord has neglected to asport. Various other provent and the street of the provided provided the provided him up; and, finding it a hopeless task to secure any co-operation for a really good measure, Aiderman Bintl, among the contractors upon this fellow "reformers" have returned to the drama of "Kenneth, or the Wirel Woman of the committee on the street of the committee on the street of the committee of the commit

overpowering "reform" majority, from whom they hardly receive common courtesy; and if they were ever so well disposed to despatch public business, and devise ways and means to promote the city's interests, they would be immediately "choked off," and be given to understand that the responsibility of the city government belonged to the "reformers!" The most overbearing and tyrannical majority that ever ruled a legislative body is that which now governs the Board of Aldermen of this city; and they alone are responsible for all the neglect and inefficiency that have been displayed during the last six months.

Before Hon. Judge Ingersoll.

PECISION IN ADMIRALTY.

Francis Leland agt. William Agnace and others.

—The libel in this case is filed by the owner of the ship President Fillmore, to recover the freight on one hundred and sixteen hogsheads of tobacco, brought from New Orleans to this port in August, 1853, under a bill of lading which specified that the tobacco was shipped "deliverable at the tobacco inspection wharf," to be carried to the port of New York and there delivered to the respondents. The ship arrived at this port during the latter part of August, and, as the yellow fever then prevailed at New Orleans, she was compelled to undergo quarantine. Tobacco, however, was permitted to be brought up to the city without undergoing quarantine. The ship having been ordered to be discharged, the libellant notified the respondents to get a permit and take their tobacco from the ship. The respondents insisted that the libellant should lighter it up to the tobacco inspection wharf, but the libellant refused to do this, telling them that if they did not send lighters for it, it would be stored at the Atlantic Docks at their expense. Thereupon, the respondents sent lighters for the tobacco, and brought it up to the city. The libellant then brought this suit for the freight, and the respondents tendered and paid into court the amount of freight, less the expense of lighterage, claiming to deduct that from the full freight.

Held by the Court, that the contract of the DECISION IN ADMIRALTY.

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BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are to appear in the new national drama, styled "The Irish Yankee," again this evening. The comedicta of "its the Custom of the Country" will close the amusements. Mrs. B. Williams appearing as Melisse. This being their farewell engagement, we advise all those who have not yet seen them to embrace the present opportunity.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Miss Louisa Wells is to take her lenefit this evening. The entertainments provided comprises the spectacle entitled "The Naiad Queen," the melodrama of "Masaniello," and the farce of "The Water Witches," together with Margaretta Olinza in her wonderful ascension from the stage to the gallery.

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Niblo's Garden.—The Ravels and Mille, Yrea Mathias will appear in the beautiful ballet of "Bella la Paquerette" to-night. The fairy spectacle called "The Green Monster" will also be played, in which Antoine, Francois, Jerome, Leon Javelli and Marzetti, will personate the leading characters.

NATIONAL THEATEE.—The drama of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' is to be performed this afternoon, with Mrs. Jones as Topsy, and little Lavinia Bishop as Eva. The evening's amusement consists of the drama of "Kenneth, or the Wierd Woman of the Glen," and the musical drama of the "Swiss Swains," both of which are well cast.

Wallack's Theatree.—The benefit of Mr. La

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1864.

Privateering—Law of Neutrals—The Policy of England-The Case of the General Armstrong. The English government has, for the present refused to grant letters of marque for privateering purposes, thus pretending to be totally adverse to the system. in order to make its influence felt on this side of the Atlantic, and to prevent this and other governments Atlantic, and to prevent this and other governments from resorting to a great arm of offence and defence. England and its press have suddenly found it good policy to become highly moral and refined in the tactics of warfare, and have therefore denounced privateering. Several journals of this country, who are afflicted with a morbid philanthropic sensibility, and who are but too ready to echo anything coming from

MURDER AT NASHVILLE, TENN.—On Monday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, James Broadway, a railroad hand, was shot and killed on McLemore street, back of the Capitol. From the evidence given before the coroner's jury, it appears that Broadway and James Newton were walking along the street, and when opposite Thornton's house, where they boarded, were accosted by Peter Hefferman, who was accompanied by Edward McCullum, Littleterry Leake, and Lafayette Hundley. After some words, Hefferman immediately koocked Newton down, and followed up this act of hostility by shooting Broadway in the head with a pistol, the ball entering near the temple and coming out on top. Two shots were fired. Two witnesses identified Hefferman as the person who fired them; but as it was proven that he had previously exchanged hat and coat with Hundley, there were some doubts as to the identity. A verdiet was rendered against Hefferman as principal and the others as accessories Hundley and McCollum were arrested and committed for examination. Heffernan and Leake made their escape.—Nashville Banner, June 19.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT YORK, PA.—A fire broke out at York, Pa., on the 16th inst., in the stable of Daniel B. Weiser, on an alley between South George and South Duke streets, which was consumed, together with his barn, a wagon, hay, straw, &c, The Republican says the stable of Mr. Rudy was next consumed, and that of Jos. Funk much damaged. The barn of Benj. Weiser, Sr., was also consumed, together with two cows, a ton of hay, a crib of corn, &c. Then the stables of the widow of Philip Stair, and Jacob Cremer, and two owned by Jacob Quickel, also fell a prey to the flames. Mr. Q. also lost his carpenter shop, and from twenty to twenty five thousand feet of lumber. He was insured for only \$800. The flames next communicated to the stables of S. Weiser, and another owned by B. Weiser, Sr., which were consumed, as were also the stable of Thomas Baumgardner, and dwelling of Mr. Wise. Four one-story houses, owned by S. Weaver, were likewise destroyed, and the dwellings of Mr. Schall and Mr. Glasser, and several others, greatly damaged. The loss is quite heavy.

Telal of Father and Son for Mueder in Kentucky.—The two men named McCall, father and son, we believe, were put on trial yesterday at Independence, Kenton county, Ky., for the murder of a gentleman named Reese. The murder was committed in the most horrible manner. The prisoners, it appears, were in the employ of Reese, who resided some six miles back of Covington, and was engaged in trading along the Licking river. The McCalls were much addicted to intemperance, and Reese had to reatened several times to discharge them if they did not reform. Some six weeks ago, he Reese had to reatened several times to discharge them if they did not reform. Some six weeks ago, he discovered their bottle and emptied out its contents. This led directly to the murder. The prisoners, drunk and enraged, attacked Reese with axes and literally chopped him to pieces. They then fied, but were soon apprehended and lodged in jail. The trial is naturally exciting a great deal of interest. The verdict of the jury is expected to be rendered to-day.—Cincinnati Commercial, June 16.

ALFRED FYLER.—The case of this unfortunate man, who is now waiting trial for the murder of his wife last winter, near Syracuse, came up last week before the Onondaga County Gyer and Terminer. The pricener's counsel moved a postponement of the trial on account of the absence of an important witness in California, who lived with Fyler before the murder, and could testify to the fact of his being subject to collepsy and consequent insanity at intervals. The main defence will be the insanity of the prisoner. The Court decided to defer the trial till the next term. the prisoner. The Court d

An affray occurred recently at Mosely's Ferry, Bourbon county, Texas, in which a man named issue Hagan was killed by Dr. Marcellus Harris. Dr. H. and his brother next in customy at the layest duties.

Births, Marriages and Deaths in Connecticut, in 1853.

From the report of the Secretary of State to the Legislature, we glean the following:—

Births. Marriages. Deaths. Total number in the State ... 8,302 3,136

BERTIES IN RACE COUNTY.

Male. Female. Not stated.

Hartford County ... 875 920 24

New Haven ... 1,131 1,051 34

New London ... 339 405 34

Fairfield ... 620 541 29

Windham ... 343 274 16

Litchfield ... 367 367 54

Middlesex ... 269 264 28

Tolland ... 211 189 7

deaths with the town clerks, instead of a certificate for eace case, it would insure greater accuracy and obviate one cause for negligence.

Congressional Cemetery at Washington.

[From the Washington Star, June 14.]

Some time back we furnished our readers with an account of the Oak Hill Cemetery, on the heights of Georgetown, we will now give a slight account of another cemetery, situated at the other extremity of Washington, known as the Congressional Cemetery, and which like the former, is well worthy of a visit. The Congressional Cemetery is situated east of the Capitol, and was formerly known as the Washington Parish Burial Ground. It comprised some time back an area of ten acres, but is now considerably enlarged, the original burial ground being rather thickly occupied with vaults and tombs. The cemetery is laid out in avenues and walks, and as the visiter proceeds down the chief avenue he sees on either side the family vaults of our principal citizeus. But what most arrests the attention, are the four rows of monuments erected by Congress, in memory of those Senators and Representatives who have at various times died in this city. These are, generally, monuments to departed Congressmen rather than graves containing their remains, for here are inscribed the names of Henry Clay, Calhonn, John Q. Adams, Robert Rantoul and others, amounting to over a hundred statesmen, whose names are perpetuated in the record of history. Besides these there are many similar monuments are all exactly alike in size, form, architecture and dimensions, and apart from the names inscribed on them, contain nothing of particular interest. They are all built of white free stone, and in many instances the names are becoming nearly illegible. We would propose, as an improvement, that the lettering upon them should be painted black, that they may be the more easily deciphered. Interspersed among them there are, however, many handsome monuments, erected to the memory of various meritorious officers of the United States service. Here is giancing at it, we were struck with its modest numility contrasted with the aspiring pretensions of two lofty columns in the same grounds, which recorded the deaths of some infant children. The memory of the celebrated New York statesman, George Ginton, to whom that State owes so much of her presperity, and who was also once Vice President of the United States, is commemorated by a handsome free strue monument, surmounted by a pyramid adorned with a medallion likeness of the legislator, the cap of liberty, the fasces, and other insignia of encient republicanism. Another Vice President, Eldridge Gerry, has a handsome monument, on which is inscribed the famous epitaph, that he died acting up to his declaration, that if a citizen had but a day to live, he should devote it to the service of his country. An interesting spot is that which marks the grave of the Choctaw chief, Push ma-to-ha, the friend of the white man, whose last wish was that the big guns should be fired over his grave, as recorded on his tombstone. The monument was erected by his brother chiefs.

over his grave, as recorded on his tombstone. The monument was erected by his brother chiefs.

Lamentable Termination of an Appray metween two Irish Laborers in Cincinnati—Probable, Death of a Young Lady, an Innocent Party—Charcoal alley has furnished another victim to the combined influence of wicked passion, and werse, whiskey. This famed locality last night alarmed the neighborhood by the cries of murder, which soon attracted the attention of constable Berry, who repaired to the quarters occupied by a number of Irish families, in Charcoal alley, running from Fifth to Sixth, between Main and Sycamore, where he found that a young Miss Margaret White had been shot from a pistol fired at Patrick Shay by Cornelius Ferris, beth of whom were arrested by the officers, and placed in the Hammond street station house. It appears that Ferris is in the employ of Wm. Loder, rectifier, and, last October, had a quarrel with Shay, since which time, until yesterday, Shay has been absent from the city; but, on returning to the place at which Cornelius stopped, a controversy sprung up between the latter and his wife, in which it was agreed that they should voluntarily part, and they repaired, yesterday afternoon, towards the office of the magistrate, to make known their mutual desires of a divorce, followed by Ferris, which was distasteful to Shay; when, after visiting the Dublin House, on the wharf, and drinking more liquor, they returned to the house of Dennis Sullivan, in Charcoal alley. Cornelius, dreading an attack by Shay, with a knife, as he was descending the stairway, about 9 o'clock, ast night, as the young girl appeared at the door with the candle, fired at Shay, and two sings struck he girl in the breast, one of them glancing off, the ther one entering such a distance as cannot be reached by the probe. The wound was dressed by Dr. Doherty, and late last night there was but faint hope of her recovery—Cincinnati Gazette, June 16.

Dr. Doherty, and late last night there was but faint hope of her recovery.—Cincinnati Gazette, June 16.

The Russian Adminals.—The London Observer of May 29th has the following: At the opening dinner of the new reading r ons. Dalry, (Scotland) a few days ago. Captain Blair, R.N., of Blair, who was chairman, said he was acquainted with five of the Russian admirals in the Baltic and Black Seas. Than Admiral Lazenoff, who commanded the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, a more gailant and efficient officer did not live. He was a perfect gentleman. He was for six years in our service. He, Captain Blair, had sailed under his orders in the Black Sea, during the late war with the Turks, and it was at that time that the battle of Navarino was fought; and Admiral Lazenoff's conduct in that engagement, and throughout the war, was such as to gain him the thanks, not only of his own Government, but of our Government also. It was rather a singular coincidence that during the progress of the war, Admiral Lazenoff and Sir Edmund Lyons, one of our admirals now opposed to him in the Black Sea, lived together for six weeks in the same tent. The Russian Admiral in the Baltic wa a Frenchman by birth, and had also served a considerable time in our fleet, under Sir William Parker.

After Pe left our service he entered the French navy, and was now admiral in the Baltic. The commodore in the Baltic fleet. Thouliebieff, he knew at the NavalCollege. He might mention another strange coincidence that happened. At the college a fight took place between two hows, which was well known to many at the time, and was entered on the records of the college. One of these Loy, was the new Commodore of our Baltic fleet. If it came to an action in the Baltic, it would devolve upon these two commodores, the youthful opponents at college, to read their respective spandrons into action.

Intelligence from the British Provinces.

[From the Boston Advertiser, June 10-]

By the steamer Admiral, we have received throng Favor's and Gunnison's expresses, St. John, N. B. papers to the 15th inst., which was attended by large numbers from the United States. There were two American bands in the procession, one from Portland and one from Thomaston. The Morning News of the 16th says:

Our city was never so full of people as it is at this moment. Every steamer that arrived here from the Bond, Digby, Fredericton, and United States, on Wednesday, was literally crammed with passengers. The Admiral had between five and six hundred-from all parts of the Union. They were an hour and a half getting ashore. On Wednesday evening, King and Prince William streets were crowded with strangers—reminding us of Chatham street, New York, on a Saturday night—so much so that the sidewalks were too narrow for the accommodation of all. Every notel and boarding house was filled on Wednesday morning, while hundreds of private houses were thrown open to friends and strangers. The ferry steamer yesterday morning appeared to be engaged for the express purpose of bringing all Carleton into St. John. One steady stream poured eastward for several hours. The procession started from Great George street between ten and eleven o'clock. It took fifteen minutes to pass a given point. At the head of the procession marched thirty one boys, each carrying a banner, with the name of each of the States inscribed upon it. The cars and banners generally presented a fine appearance—one car containing a number of young girls attired in white, emblematical of the purity of the cause of temperance. The car was tastefully festeoned and surmounted by a crown. Other cars contained the chief officers of the various divisions and distinguished strangers. The members all appearance. The little boys and girls brought up the rear, some hundreds of them.

After marching through various streets, the procession halted at a covered platform, which had been erected

cession halted at a covered platform, where several addresses were delivered by some distinguished speakers from the United States and elsewhere.

The Romance of Rovalty.—The young Empress of Austria and her husband are first consins, the Archduchess Sophie and the Duchess Louise of Eavaria being sisters. Never, perhaps, have five sisters had such brilliant fortunes as the family to which these princesses belong. It is more like a fairy tale than real history. Daughters of Maximilian Joseph. King of Bavaria, by his second wife, Caroline of Baden, every one of the five has beenne either a queen or the mother of kings or queen. And, to crown the marvel, two pair of them are twins. Of the cider pair of twins, one is Queen of Prussia; the other, mother of the five king one is Queen of Saxony. Of the second pair of twins, one is Queen of Saxony, and the other is the Archduches Sophie, mother of the present Emperor of Austria. The second daughter of the fifth princess of this fortunate house is now Empress of Austria, while her eldest daughter is said to be betrothed to the hereditary Grand Duke of Tuscany. The rise of the Coburgs themselves pales before the brilliant alliances achieved by the five daughters, by a second marriage, of a third rate German potentate who had a large family by his first wife. Of the daughters by the first wife, one was married to Eugene Beauharnois, and another was the fourth wile of Francis I of Austria. So that every one of the seven daughters has either had her own brow encircled with a diadem, or may look forward to seeing it grace some one of her immediate descendants. One of their brother's sons is King of Bavaria, and another is King of Greece. When we consider that it is not much above seventy years since the Elector Palatine succeeded to the throne of Bavaria—not seventy since he was consider that it is not much above seventy prospered. The Guelphs, the Holstein-Gottoops, Lorraine-Hapsburgs, the Coburgs, were searely more the favorites of fortune. In our account of the "fairy for

each other, all playing into each other's bands.

OUTRAGEOUS RAPE AND MURDER COMMITTED BY A NEGRO—TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT IN MARSHALL COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.—NEGRO HUNG AND SHOT.—We learned last evening the particulars of a most outrageous rape committed upon a white woman in Marshall county, Miss., near Byhalia, by a negro slave. It appears that Mrs. Redman, a very respectable lady, who was but lately married, had gone out into the field to hunt turkey's nests, and was out of sight of the house, when a negro man, who was ploughing in a field close by, came to where she was, threw her down, and committed a rape upon her person. The black flend made her promise that she would not tell, and then returned to his ploughing. The lady repaired to a hill close by and raised the alarm, crying for help, when the field left his plough, and deliberately walked to where she was, and ravished her the second time. After accomplishing his hellish purpose he choked his victim to death, thereby committing a double crime, and then resumed his ploughing, as if nothing had happened. In a few hours the lifeless corpae was found, but no trace of the murderer could be discovered, until a pair of hounds were brought and put upon the scent of the track. They immediately traced the track to the negro, who was still ploughing, but he denied all knowledge of the affair. At length he confessed to the committal of the deed, giving a full statement of everything, and in taking him away the parties passed by the house of the negro's brother, who said it was his brother that did it, as he talked about it before. This occurred on Monday evening, and the news did not become generally known that night, but the next morning it spread like wildfire, and the whole country wal aroused with indignation. The excitement became intense, the people gathered from every quarter, and the black wretch was taken by the infuriated crowd and first castrated, then hung by his nech until nearly dead. He was then taken down and hung again by his heels until life was nea

when he was shot by some ten or dozen men in the crowd.—Memphis Whig.

FORGERY AND SHOOTING.—A man by the name of Dr. Marks, a resident of Sacramento, on Green river, Ky., was last week detected in several ingenious forgeries. One of his neighbors, Mr. Eaves, had been in the habit of endorsing the doctor's notes in bank, and was called upon some time since to back a note for \$300, payable at Russelville. This note the doctor altered to \$1,300, and drew the mosey. When this note was near maturing, the doctor called upon Mr. Eaves to endorse a note for \$500, saying that he wished to take up the \$300 note, and wanted \$500 for other purposes. The doctor got another endorser upon the note, altered it to \$4,800, and presented it at the Owensboro' Bank to be discounted, when he was informed that the second endorser was then under protest, otherwise the bill would be cashed. The doctor again went to Mr. Eaves, and stated the circumstances, and a new note for \$800 was made. This last note was changed to \$1,800, and the money drawn. The cashier of the bank at Owensboro' had previously written to Mr. Eaves, stating his regrets that the note of Dr. Marks for \$4,800, upon which he was an endorser, could not under a rule of the institution be cashed, and that no disrespect or disparagement to his credit was intended by the refusal. The cashier's letter "let the cat out of the bag," and Mr. Eaves began to look into the matter. He found the doctor, and made him disgorge \$1,700 of the money he had chained, intending to proceed against him legally for further satisfaction. An attempt was subsequently made to arrest the doctor, but he was found arreed to the teeth, and shot one of his pursuers, breaking his leg at the thigh, and fied. He spent Tharsday night last in this city. Several men from Rumsey, Ky, were here on Friday in pursuit of him. They were making a very bad chase of it, and we presume the doctor is known to be a shooting man and an ugly customer.— Evansvelle (Ind.) Journal.

A PRETTY LITTLE CROWD .- Mr. Frederick Ken county, Obio, arrived in Steubenville last Wednesday, by railroad, with his wife and nineteen children—twenty one in all. It is said that he owns enough land in that State to give each one of his family one hundred and sixty acres and retain a "slice" for himself.